NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, AFRIL S, 1866.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-TUESDAY, April 8.

Before Judge CAFRON.
At the opening of the Court the following named At the opening of the Court the following named gentlength were impanneled as Grand Jurors for the term: Benj. H. Day, Foreman; Alonzo R. Cushman, Wm. Plandrean, John McLean, Benj. Wandell, Stephen Daymond, Thomas Gildersleeve, John W. Miller, Robert J. Randolph, Thomas Trainor, Wm. P. Denman, John W. Howe, John Pettigrew, Peter J. Bog ut, Francis Gay, John K. Mevers, Charles G. Pratt, Edward Schen and Walter H. Taylor.

To these gentlemen the Judge delivered the following charge:

CHARGE OF JUDGE CAPRON.

CHARGE OF JUDGE CAPITON.

GENTLEMEN: The charge which I shall give to you on this occasion will be especially practical.

You are a body of men, selected according to the forms of law, to discharge most delicate and responsible duties. Upon your action as a Grand Jury depends the question, Who among your fellow-citizens shall be subjected to the necessity of a public trial on any charge of crime, committed within the City and County of New-York? You will therefore consider yourselves, as the law intends, a shield for the defense of innocence against private malice or popular excitement, and a sword to cut off the hopes which the guilty may include that they can violate the laws with impunity.

You will organize by appointing one of your num-

You will organize by appointing one of your number Clerk, and it will devolve on him to preserve minutes of your proceedings and of the evidence given before you, and to deliver those minutes to the District-Attoracy when directed to do so by the Grand Jury. The foreman, appointed by the Court, will administer oaths to witnesses in your presence, and preside over your deliberations. The District-Attorney is your legal adviser, and he may be with you for the purpose of examining witnesses. That officer will issue absence for such witnesses as you may direct to be your legal adviser, and he may be wish you for the pur-pose of examining witnesses. That officer will issue subpenss for such witnesses as you may direct to be summoned before you, but he may not be present during the expression of your opinions or the casting of your votes on the final questions submitted to your

determination.

The Grand Jury cannot have more than 23 members nor less than 16, and 12 must concur to find an indict

ment.
You are not allowed to disclose the fact that an in

not less than 16, and 12 must concur to find an indictment.

You are not allowed to disclose the fact that an indictment is found for a felony until the accused shall have been arrested, and you should keep secret all matters submitted to your action.

Being properly organized, it will be your duty to give to complaints which may be laid before you a candid and patient investigation, and to consult your legal adviser on all doubtful questions of law.

While you should be careful not to find indictments, except on evidence so strong as to remove from your minds all reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused; yet you should not ignore bills on captious or chimerical suggestions of uncertainty respecting the conclusions at which you should arrive.

The law enjoins upon the Court the duty of particularly directing the attention of the Grand Jury to several statutes. In the opinion of the Legislature, the welfare of the people will be promoted by the prompt panishment of offenders against the provisions of these statutes. You will therefore pardon the Court for offering the suggestion that, as the law requires that you shall be specially instructed on a particular class of subjects, the duty of obedience to the instructions on your part follows as an irresistible corollary.

Why should the Legislature command the Court to instruct you, if the instructions may be disregarded?

One of these is the statute entitled, "Of the interest of money." By this law no greater interest, discount, or consideration, on the loan of money, can be received than at the rate of \$7 for the use of \$100 for one year, on the sum loaned. If more is received, the person receiving it is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Another of these statutes is the law declaring and prohibiting extortion: No public officer or person can demand or receive any other or larger fee or reward than that which is fixed by law for the performance of the particula

guilty of a misdemeaner, and is liable to treble the damage sustained by the party aggrieved thereby.

damage sustained by the party aggrieved thereby.

I must also mention the election laws. The safeguards that are thrown around the integrity of the
ballot box by this eminently important statute are numerous. All violations of those safeguards are declared to be either felonics or misdemeanors, according
to their character, and the punishments imposed are
correspondingly severe. What is familiarly cailed
"swearing in a vote," if false, is declared to be perjury; procuring a vote to be falsely sworn in is the
same crime; purchasing votes is declared to be bribery;
furnishing entertainment, or paying for it, by a candidate for office, or other person, previous to or during
election, or furnishing money to promote the election
of such candidate, is a crime; changing or altering
votes fraudulently, or furnishing votes containing more
than the proper number of names; willfully disobeying
the lawful commands of the Boards of Inspectors; obstructing or hindering electors on their way to the the lawful commands of the Boards of Inspectors; ob-structing or hindering electors on their way to the polis; voting or offering a vote in an Election District where the elector does not reside; voting or offering to vote more than once at an election; procuring ille-gal voters; procuring, aiding or counseling another to come into any town, ward, or district, for the purpose of giving a vale, knowing the person not to be qualof giving a vote, knowing the person not to be qualified, are all acts which by the election law are decisred to be not demeanors, and are indictable.

Another of these laws is the statute prohibiting the

establishment of lotteries.

At this day no lottery, or game, device, or chance, in the nature of a lottery, is authorized by the laws of

nor can lottery tickets be sold. Every vio-his statute is declared to be a misdemeanor,

lation of this statute is declared to be a misdemeanor, and is indictable.

Gentlemen of the Jury: As intimately connected with this subject, I will bring to your especial notice the statute enacted for the suppression of gambling and the vending of lottery policies, which is by our law denominated gambling. Experience has demonstrated that the best interests of society, I may almost say that the very existence of domestic and social happiness, imperiously depend upon the prompt suppression of these towering evils. If these great objects of Government are not attained and protected, of what worth are Government and laws! Without domestic and social happiness, all the sweet sentiments that cluster around that alluring word, "Society," are but an empty sound.

empty sound.
These two vices prevail to a fearful extent in this city. These two vices prevail to a fearful extent in this city. Something has recently been attempted for the suppression of both, but much, very much, more must be done before the work will be accomplished. I need not lay open before you, the sad and gloomy scenes that mark the pathway of the heartless gambler. Your own experience as men engaged in business in this city will point your minds to the thousands of home, once peaceful and happy, that have been made that the best automated after the law and not after you can readily dest bute by his satanic arts; you can readily bring to recollection the fathers and mothers, hus bands and wives, and brothers and sisters whom you have known, and who by the accursed vice of gambhave known, and who by the accessed to be guarding, have been reduced from competence and even from opulence to beggary, from sobriety and parity to drunkenness and debauckery, and from the bright to drunkenness and debauckery, and from the bright to present and fature joys to the solemn certainty of the doom of the suicide.

Do you ask, Can gambling be eradicated in the City

Do you ask, Can gambing be eradicated in the Chy of New-York? I promptly answer Yes. Do you in-quire, How can the good work be done? I can the more impressively reply by stating how it never will be done. Gambling will never be stopped by the inacdone. Gambling will never be stopped by the inac-tivity which at present characterizes the moral portion of the population of this city on the subject. It is easy to fold our arms in our pleasant homes and say, "The "welfare of the city is in the care of the ministers of "the law, and they will look after the gamblers." Un-nided by the moral power of public sentiment, how im-potent are all the engines of Government! Have we not during the past year had an impressive exemplification of this truth enacted before our eyes! This is no theoretic flourish, no new idea. When in primitive times the people of Isra'l failed to hold up the hands of their inspired Lawgiver, the Ancalekites prevailed over the people of 1sra a laned to hold of the halls of their inspired Lawgiver, the Analekites prevailed over the armies of the Lord of Hosts! How, then, shall the ministers of human laws hope to contend successfully against these modern Amalekites unless the people hold no the hands of the window of the land.

ministers of human laws hope to contend successfully against these modern Amalekites unless the people hold up the hands of the ministers of the law?

Do you ask, How shall this moral power be used in aid of the Courts and efficers of the law? My answer is, Regard and treat the gambler of high and low degree as the robber is regarded and treated. Wherein do they heally differ? In no respect. Wherein do they legally differ? The legal distinction between the two crimes, when reduced to its real essence, is, in numerous instances, but the faintest shadow of a shade; and in respect to their public character, the gambler is more to be feared than the robber. While the latter secures an occasional victim, the former begulies his hundreds to rain. While the robber exhibits mainly daring, the accret and covert depredations of the gambler evince the quintessence of cowardice.

By some strange ethical twist, the philosophy or consistency of which I am unable to comprehend, gambling is by many excellent and intelligent persons deemed a foible, as contradistinguished from a crime, and, in the vocabulary of those politic applopriate for human errors, is softly termed a social vice. Upon this specious distinction the merchant smiles complacently upon his gambling customer, for the gambler's purchases are varied and large and his payments are prompt; the politician bows obsequiously, for the gambler's yote counts one certainly, and percaps ten.

prompt; the politician bows obsequiously, for the gambler's vote counts one certainly, and percaps tea, on election day; the mechanic is as bland as a May morning in the presence of the gambler, as this amatear sportsman pays a generous price for artistic tear sportsman pays a generous price for artistic teadleraft; the landlord surely must be cautious, for the receives a large rent from his gambling tenant. In a word, the hideous crime of gambling finds numerous spoingists from motives of interest in all the circles of the new control of the circles of the control of the circles ess, and words of censure are whispered so "soft and low" as to be almost blended by intonation into

while this condition of the public mind exists it is

will consider the public mind exists it is idle, and even worse than idle, to look to the law for the suppression of gambing in this city. The Courts may do what they can, but without the moral power of a decidedly favorable public sentiment, their efforts will never be attended with complete success. No hesitation is manifested by any portion of the public in preferring compalints and giving testingory assists. hesitation is manifested by any portion of the public in preferring complaints and giving testimony against the thief, burglar, robber, perjurer, incendiary or murderer. The crimes of all such lawless desperadoes are invasions of the rights of society; but I aver that the professional gambler entails more suffering and wretchedness upon individuals, and is a more serious public evil than either of those other classes of offerders, yea than all of them. While their crimes are isolated and comparatively occasional, while the consequences are generally circumscribed within narrow bounds, the heartless robbery of the gambler sends a thrill of distress in the shape of ruined fortunes, blasted hopes, desolate families, frenzied maniacs, and melancholy suicides through all the circles of social life. social life.

Who hesitates to inform against the thief and rob-Who healtates to inform against the thier and rou-ber? Who should hesitate to inform against the gam-bler? The whole city should become informers against professed gamblers and the venders of lottery policies and should pursue them until not one is left to tell the tale of the wrongs they have inflicted upon thousands and should pursue them until not one is left to tell the tale of the wrongs they have inflicted upon thousands of innocent citizens, who are in no respects implicated in the commission of their crimes. Informers! Why was infamy originally stamped upon that word? Simply because two gamblers, named Empson and Dudley, in the reign of Henry VII. of England, sold themselves to that inference king, to inform in the Star Chamber Court against wealthy citizens, for breaches of old and obsolete penal statutes, which as truly or falsely alleged by those informers, the ancestors of the accused had violated a century before, and had thereby forfeited their lands to the crown! This term has no taint of reproach in the State of New York. In this country complainant and informer are synenymous in signification. It is not only honorable to be an informer, but it is the duty of every citizen to become one when violations of the criminal laws of the State, enacted as they are to preserve the pence and good order of the body politic, become known to such citizens. How long would these criminal laws be obeyed if never enforced? How would they be enforced if no informer preferred a complaint?

Let the friends of good order and morals in this city present complaints against gamblers and venders of outers realized.

present complaints against gamblers and worders of intery policies; let the committing magistrates promptly issue warrants of arrests, and when the accused are brought into Court, let them, if held for trial, not be permitted to go at large on their parals of honor, but be committed without distinction of wealth, or of social connexions; or if bailed, let the amount be so large as cone xions; or if bailed, let the amount be so large as to render their appearance in Court a moral certainty; let the Grand Jury do its whole duty by finding indictments in all cases of gambling indiscriminately, which admit of no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused; and finally, let the Courtarefase, on conviction, to suspend judgment except in very special and peculiar instances; in a sentence, let the citizens, the Courts, and the minusters of the law thus harmonize, and at the end of one year from this time; neither gambling nor sales of lottery policies would exist in the City of New-York.

What I have soid respecting the prosecution and puni-hment of dealers in Lottery Policies, must be related to the principals in this traffic. The thousands of ostensible operators who make promisenous sales, in a small way to the million, are comparatively of little accust. Those are sustained only by the "Back-ers" in this business. These "Back-ers" are this husiness. These "Back-ers" are the gentlement owhom I particularly refer the attention of the Grand Jury.

The aveter on which this business is conducted in

The system on which this business is conducted in this city renders the whole traffic a huge gambling Hydra. The monster has a series of principal heads, and from those go forth an innumerable number of smaller ones. It is useless to lop off the latter, for others will immediately appear, and nothing useful will have been accomplished. The ax of the law must be leveled at the great heads of the system. These contain the main atteries which impart vitality to all the smaller members. Suppress the operations of these "Backers," and the nefamous evil will be effectually removed.

and the nefarious evil will be effectually removed.

The crime of gambling, gentlemen, is by our statutes raised from a misdemeanor to a felony, and you have original jurisdiction, in the first instance, to entertain complaints made against gamblers, the keepers of gambling-houses, and the landlords who rent their tenements for gambling purposes.

Several complaints of this nature will be presented, and I hope you will act upon them promptly and without reserve. You have the power also to summon witnesses before you for the purpose of determining whether it will be proper to find indictmeats against such persons in this city as, under the guise of some lawful pursuit, are, as you have reason to believe, engaged in the sale or guarantee of lottery policies.

The people of this City are at this time unusually aroused to a scuss of the importance of this subject. The crime of gambling has become alarmingly prevalent, and gamblers and policy dealers have assumed a bold and even a defiant tone. It is high time that they stould be taught to respect the laws to which they are an enable, and to realize that there are administrators of the law, who will vindicate its integrity and its power on the persons of its violators. With these re-

amenable, and to realize that there are administrators of the law, who will vindicate its integrity and its power on the persons of its violators. With those remarks I leave this subject in your hands.

It is doubtless known to you, gentlemen, that the Court of Appeals of this State has recently adjudged that certain provisions of the "Act for the prevention" of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1825, are subject to valid constitutional objections, and are therefore void.

One of the provisions thus condemned is that which, sat the court alleges, denied the right of trial by jury to

as the court alleges, denied the right of trial by jury t parties prosecuted under it for a misdemeanor, who demand such trial and offer proper bail for appearance

Another of such provisions is that which declares it

Another of such provisions is that when declared a criminal offense to keep, in certain specified places, intoxicating liquor which the owner had in such places when the law became operative.

It is also held that the two preceding defects are sellended with other parts of the law which regulate the rights of sale, that all those parts are also void.

But it is admitted that the great principle embedied in that law—ike right to prohibit the sale of interiorating liquors exists in the Legislature, provided liquor owned by the chizen at the time when the law shall take effect be specially exempted from its operation. The present statute, not making that distinction, is

declared void in that respect,

These being adjudications of the highest court of
the State are the settled law of the land, and as such the State are the settled law of the land, and as such reserving the right of private dissent, they will be respected for their cource by all good citizens. It is to be regretted, however, that the decision is but the judgment a of divided court. The change of only one vote from the majority to the minority would have neutralized the action of the Court on all but one of the important principles involved in the prohibitory law.

the important principles involved in the prohibitory law.

In consequence of this decision, however, it is proper for the Court to say to you, at this time, that the law in this State on the subject of the sale of intexicating fiquors is involved in much obscurity. What provisions, if any, of the old Excise Law are revived, or what parts of the Prohibitory Law are still in force, and, if any of them survive, what effect such parts may have, if any effect, on those provisions of the former law which may have been thus reanimated, are questions which cannot be solved in a moment. The best interests of this great community demand that those uncertainties should be removed by Leislative action; and it is hoped that body will, before its adjournment, pass some law for that purpose. The great and benevolent principle of prohibition ought not to be abandoned. Having been adjudged constitutional, it ought to be immediately enseted into a law, formed on a sate and effectual basis. A few days will determine the action of the Legislature on this subject, and enable the Court to instruct you more definitely respecting your relative duty in the premises.

I will call your attention to "An Act to amend the existing law relating to Bribery," passed April 10, existing law relating to Bribery, passed April 10, existing law relating to Bribery, passed April 10.

lety in the premises.

I will call your attention to "An Act to amend the I will call your attention to "An Act to amend the "existing law relating to Bribery," passed April 10, 1853. This is a very important statute, and as I have been informed it was enacted in special reference to the public interests of this city. It is intended for the punishment of acts of official malfeasence committed by municipal officers who were not embraced in the common faw definition of the crime of bribery. If compleants founded on any of the provisions of this statute should be preferred, you would perform a valuable service to your fellow-citizens by acting with promptness and energy in all sach cases.

There is another, law continues, to which you

sompleints founded on any of the provisions of this statute should be preferred, you would perform a valuable service to your fellow-citizens by acting with promptness and energy in all such cases.

There is another law, gentlemen, to which you should pay particular pew, may be about to be should pay particular attention. It is the statute which declares the "buying or in any manner received which declares the "buying or in any manner received "ing of stolen property, knowing it to have been "tolen," to be a crime. This offense is panishable "by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not "exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding five years, and in the five years in jail n

to attend upon you when summoned, and to ald you in the discharge of all your duties. I do not know the condition of the Criminal Calendar for this Term, but I hope the business of the Court may not defain you longer than the time usually occupied by Grand Juries in this city, and it will be the pleasure of the Court to release you from this public service at the cartiest moment compatible with the faithful administration of

At the close of his remarks the Grand Jury returned

to their room.

Daniel O'Neal was then tried and convicted of highway robbery on the person of a sailor named Hans Berhaus, in Rector-street some months ago. He was remanded for sentence. The Court then rose for the

EXAMINATION OF THE NEGRO WILSON FOR DEVOLT.

The examination of the negro, George Wilson, for revolt on the schooner Endora Imogene, was continued on Monday before United States Commissioner Morton.

Counsel for the People, Assistant District-Attorney Friderick Smith; for defendant, W. T. B. Millikins.

The prisoner appeared to be in exceeding good ha-mer, and for some time before the commencement of the examination was engaged in jocose conversation with one of the persons found on board of the late

shaver.

The following evidence was taken, and the case was further postponed until Tuesday next:

Capt. Justice Arnold, sworn—I reside at Deep River, Conn.; the schooner Endora Imogene was built at Deep River, and is an American vessel; she was connanded by Capt. Wm. Paimer in November last; the inste's name was Gibert Prait; the erew consisted of three persons, the Captain, mate, and cook, George Wilson; saw the vessel last before she was sunk about the first of November, at Deep River; these persons were then on board of her; she was bound from that place to Fire island, and had on board ship timber; next saw her runk between City and Hart islands on the 27th of November; she was lying on her larboard side; have not seen the captain or mate since; saw the prisoner at White Plains; at City Island I saw two pocket books, watch, silver case petcil, a batchet, and clock belonging to the vessel, and clothing belonging to the captain; the watch and panell belonged to the mate; also identified the captain; so consequence when the vessel; and extended to the mate; also identified the captain; so content to the captain.

Cross-examic ed-The hatchet was used on board the vessel; she salled from Deep River about the lat of November; was present when the vessel was resised; there was no timber on loard; she had to board a carso of cost.

Regular examination resumed—When the vessel was raised we found four angur holes bored in her how, after the water was out sufficiently I went not the cabin and found both stateroum tockee; broke open the mate's stateroon and took out his wearing apparel; did not notice any marks on these clothes; in the run under the cabin flour and turned inside out; there was on them what I supposed to be stains of blood; next took out three prints, belonging to the didecern blood-stains on the his shirt, the pillow-ticks were stained; in shifting the coal on deck I found a plece of feels near the main layer. slaver. The following evidence was taken, and the case was

I could discern blood-suins on the bus shirt; the pillow-ticks were stained; in shifting the coal on deck I found a piece of fish near the main hatch.

Cross-examined—The captain and mate slept in different state-rooms, both of which were locked; the mate was in the labit of sleeping in the larboard stateroom; found in that room four pealsciets, two pair of pantaloom, and other wearing apparel belonging to the mate; they were all sea going clothes; have seen the mate drossed in other clothes on shore; he generally had those clothes with him on the vessel; the vessel had loaded at Brooklya; did not find any of the mate's land clothes; did not notice say blood stains on the mate's bed; the shirts found in the run belonged to the captain and mate; the mate had the same clothing on the 20th of October; I knew the mate's clothes by baving seen them and by the size, he being a very short man; I examined the captain's sterroom; his things had been taken out befure the ressel was raised.

Charles McClennon aworn—I reside at City Island; I first saw the schooner Enders when she was sinking on the 28d of November last, between 7 and 3 o'clock; I was standing on the shere in company with Capt. Levinas, watching a man in a boat who had excited our suppicious by lurking about the shore; which proved to be the Enders; in a moment she want over on her beam-ends; Wilson was about two hundred feet off, soming toward usin a boat; the man pecent is the one arrested that night; I was at the schooner at the time of the arrest, and found him at my house under arrest when I returned; there was a canvase-beg and carpet-bag containing clothing; a knife and hatchet found with him; swe a pocket-book taken from his boot; heard him asked why he did not make it known that the vessel was sinking; he replied that he did not think there was a canvase-beg and carpet-bag containing clothing; a knife and hatchet found with him; swe a pocket-book taken from his boot; heard him asked why he did not make it known that the vessel was sinking; he repl cent down.

Cross examined—The schooner Bonj. Brown was about three undred yards to the north; the tide was rising and running to

SUPREME COURT-Special TERM-April 8.-Before Judge Roosevelt. THE JOSEPH WALKER MATTER.

THE JOSEPH WALKER MATTER,

Justice S. Lewis egt. Deniel Bodge et al.

This is one of the Joseph Walker suits. It is
brought by a person, alloging that he was part owner of that
vessel, and was engaged, pursuant to a contract between himself and the other personners in raising her, when his further
operations were put a stop to by Walker R. Jones and others,
who professed to set under the authority of the Corporation,
but in reality were proceeding under a contract with the Mayor,
which he had no right to make.

Plaintiff's prayer is that all particle be enjoined from taking
any further steps in the premises, except to sell the vessel and
cargo; and that the proceeds of such sele be paid into court, untit the rights of the parties be sertied.

This order and accompanying injunction were granted by
Judge Rosevett; but the defendants applied a few was sayof or
a rehearing and a reconsideration of the order, which was refused as appears by the opinion subject ed.

Roservett T. H.—Several thetheanddolars have been drawn
from the City Treasury to pay in part, at least, the expense of
raising the ship and earny. This expenditure, prions facile,
would create a lien in favor of the city on the proceeds of the
sale.

It would seem, however, that this lien was intended to be

traisferred to Jones; and the question is, was the transfer logally made so as to divers the rights of the city.

The extent of the Mayoralty powers in such cases is not perfectly clear. There was no special resolution of the Common Connoll, nor has any general ordinance been cited to meet the difficulty. Indeed, the point which creares the most embertasement in my mind was scarcely touched upon the argument of the motion. of the motion.

It seems to me, under the circumstances, that I shall best consult the rights of the parties by leaving the injunction to stand, and also the order direction the money to be paid into the Court, where it may remain secure, to abide the final hearing.

Order to show cause discharged without costs.
Sterling Smith agt. J. F. Scrinner—Judgment for sintiff for \$110.36, with interest from 15th April, 1854, and

SUPERIOR COURT-Special Term-April 3-Before Judge Bosworth.

Charles A. Williams et al. agt. Daniel Jackson et al.-Innction granted.
Curtz and Dunbar agt. McGuire—Part of answer stricken out

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-April 8-Before

The United State and the Special Jury.

The United State and two trunks and three boxes, marked respectively "Joseph Richardson," and contining oil paintings, oil sketches on paper, water color sketches and enwings. a care arises under the act of Congress of March

This care arrest under the act to regulate the collection of duties on a ports and tunnage."

The libel charges that the property in question was found in The libel charges that the property in question was found in the baggago of a passenger on board the steamer Washington, which was entered as personal baggage, &c, and that it had been relized by the United States for non-payment of duties. The defense was that these articles were the tools in trade of an artist; that they were painted here, and taken to England to Richardson, whence they were brought back again; and that therefore, having paid duty once, they were not hable therefor, in point of law, a second time.

Upon the trial it appeared that some of these articles were painting so farest raine. The Court instructed the Jury that the goods in controversy were subject to the payment of duties, unless personal baggage or tools of mechanical trade. Verdict for the United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

CONDENSATION OF THE SCHOONER FALMOUTH.
Yesterday morning, in the United States District
Court, the United States District-Attorney moved that the
scheoner Falmouth, her tackle, cargo, &c., be condemned and
said as a prize to the Government of the United States. There
being no opposition, the motion was granted. The DistrictAttorney then moved that the United States Marshai be directed to sell the cargo and other perishable articles forthwith,
which motion was granted. Mr. Mortou then moved that a reference to the Cerk be ordered to ascertain who gave the infornation which led to the capture of the vensel. He made this
motion as counsel for Lorenzo de Angelis, who, at great risk
as d trouble, had ferreted out this vessel and been the means of
her capture. The Court granted the motion. It is probable the
vessel and cargo will fetch #10,000, of which De Angelis will
be entitled to one half. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

SURROGATE'S COURT-APRIL

SURROGATE'S COURT—APRIL ?.

REAL ESTATE—CHURCH PEWS PASS TO THE HEIR, In the matter of the Estate of Henry Haven, deceased. SURROGATE.—The intentate was the owner of a rew, "by purchase," "from the Milister, Elders, and Doadens of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in the City of New York," in the Church in Lafayetto place, subject to the sayment of such taxes as might be assessed upon the same by the Consistery of the Church. By the terms of the deed, it is a suffest that the pew was sold, and not leased, for a term of years. The question now arises, whether it is real or personal estate.

In England, by the general law, and of common right, all the rews in a parish church are the common property of the parish, or the use of the inhabitants. The distribution rests with the Church Wardens, subject to the control of the Ordinary, and they cannot be sold or let without a special not of Parisament, By prescription, title to the use of a particular pew, may be

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

In the Court of Ger eral Sessions for Kings County, beld at Erockius, yesterday, a man mamed Martin Kelly was rived for pertury, in having on the 17th of Decamber last, main a complaint was erough, charging a Police Officer maned McCormick, with a violent assault and attempt to rob him, and having on the some afternoon at the examination of McCormick, every that this previous affidiavit was false. The defence was that inthe idation was used, but this was unsupported by estimately, and the Jury found the accused Gullty, recommending him to the mercy of the Court.

m to the mercy of the Court.
omas Hogae and James Bailey were arraigned in some Court and pleaded guilty to assalt and battery, and not were fined \$25 each.
Thomas Mulligan, one of the gang of juvenile burglars that infest the city was placed on trial, and in considera-tion of his extreme youth, was allowed to plead guilty to pent larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

COURT CALENDAR-APRIL 9. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9

12, 13, 14, 15, 16. SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10, 14. 15. 16. 17, 18. CIRCUST - Nos. 336, 363, 364, 337, 8, 9, 163, 7, 161, 35, 366, 380, 381, 382, 383, Superior Court - Nos. 67, 68, 105, 106, 107, 109,

338, 361, 365, 366, 375, 378, 379, 381, 382, 384, 398 Part II—No 91, 187, 391, 33, 97, 195, 369, 374, 412, 414, 387, 394, 411, 429, 372. BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Calendar for this Day.— Nos. 12, 27, 29, 33, 57, 47, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55 55, 57 and 59. _

MARRIED.

JONES-DOUGHERTY-In Brooklyn, on Monday aftermoon, April 7, by the Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, at the residence of the Inde's fasher, Frank Jones of Albany, to Adelside A., dangn-ter of Capt. Charles H. Doughetty of Brooklyn. STORY-BELL-On Monday, April 7, by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., the Hon. Miner C. Story to Miss Junia Bell, daughter of H. W. Bell, M. D.

WHITE-FORBES-On Monday, April 7, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, Mr. William White to Miss Letitia Fortes, both of County Antrin, Ireland.

DIED.

AMERMAN—On Tocelay morning, April 8, of dropsy, Mrs.
Jane Amerman, sued 60 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day (Wedne.day) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. O. West, No. 110 First atreet, without further invitation.

COOPER—On Tuesday, April 8, after a short library, Larriet Emma, daughter of Thomas E. and laubella S. Cooper aged 2 years, 2 in this at 6 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the runnal from No. 45 Fixed avanue on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., without further notice.

CLATON—On Monday evening, April 7, Edwin Balley, son of John O. and Cathurine Clayton, aged 5 months.
Fullers from the residence of his yearents, No. 183 Smith street, one door south of Warren street, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afterneon at 2 jo'clock.

CRANDALL—On Sanday, April 6, of typhus fover, in the 45th

CRANDALL—On Sunday, April 6, of typhus fever, in the 45th year of her age, Arn Cornish, wife of Mr. Paul M. Crandall, and daughter of the Hou. William Newman of Dartmouth, England.

England.

GARMS—On Monday April 7, John Frederick Garms late of Vorborn, near Bremervoide, Hanover, aged 29 years.

CROUTER—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 6, Elizabeth, wife of Eliza Crouter, in the 16th year of her age. DROMGOOLE-On Motday morning April 7, aged 2 years and 10 months, Sarah Dromgoole, daughter of Nicholas and Anne

DEVOE—At the residence of his son-in-law, Jacob Buckhout, at East Morrasmis, on Sunday, April 6, John Devoe, in the 17th year of his age.

COREY—On Monday morning, April 7, Lateria Alice, infant caughter of John H. and Alice Sorey.

daughter of John H. and Alice borey.

HALL—On Menday, April 7, Elizabeth Hall, reflect of the late
Gorden G. Hall, aged 77 years.

Ber relatives and friends, and also those of her sons, Chas. F.
and Andrew Hall, are respectfully invited to attend her funcral from her late resistence, No. 8 Union piace, (Bloymfield
street,) Bioboken, N. J., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 p. m. street.) Bobolen, N. J., in Wednesday, the status, at 2 p. an.
HALLET—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 7, Stephon F.
Hallet, agen. 25 years.
HUNT—On Thursday, March 6, Seward, only son of George W.
and Ellizabeth Ingalis Hunt, aged 1 year, 5 months and 10 days.
HALL—Suddenly, on Monday, April 7, Thomas, son of James
and Cattarine Had, in the 5th year of his age.

JONES—On Monday, April 7, after a severe illness, William Alexander, son of Robert and Elizabeth Jones, aged 2 years, 3 months and 21 days.

KERBIGAN—On Monday, April 7 after a long and painful illness, Capt. Patrick Kerrigan, late of the Irich Dragoous, aged 46 years.

46 years.

LOCK-On Monday, April 7, Capt Moses P. Lock.

Ris friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on

Thursday, the 16th mat, at 51 o'clock a m., from his late residence, at Bloomfield, N. J. His remains will be taken to

Green wood for interment.

LANGEN-On Sunday, April 6, John Langan, aged 49 years.

LANGEN—On Sunday, April 6, John Langen, aged 40 years.

LA FORGE—In the city, on Monday, April 7, at his residence, No. 17 Broome street, N. Y., Jacob La Forge, aged 60 years. Il months and 7 days.

MOBROGH—On Tuesday, April 8, at the residence of her son in law, tien. Avezzana, Mary, relict of the late John Morrogh, esq. of this city, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the tamily and those of her son, James Morrogh, and her son in law, Joseph Avezana, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from St. Stephen's Chusch, in Twenty-eighth street, on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock.

McBRIEN-On Monday, April 7, of consumption, Catharine McDONALD—After a short illness, Donaid, son of Angus and Jenet McDonaid, saed 14 mouths and 7 days.

Jenet McDonald, sged 14 months and 7 days.

NAGFL—O: Monday morning, April 7, Susan Francesca, only
daughter of Joseph and Jane Narel, in the 6th year of her age.

O'RFILT—On Monday, April 7, Patrick O'Relly, aged 19 years.

O'REILY—On Monday, April 7, Patrick O'Reily, aged 19 years, PERKINS—In Brooklyn on Morday noon, April 7, at his rest, dence, in Adelpat street, John Perains, in the 57th year of his age.

ROWLEY—Suddenly, on Thesiay, April 8, of scarlet fever, Albert, only ron of Levi and Mary E. Rowley, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral services, will be held at the residence of his parents, South Seventh street, Jersey City, on Wednesslay, April 9, at 4 o'clock p. m. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without norther invitation. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

Hudson papers please copy.

RUSSELL—On Monday, April 7, of inflammation of the brainMary Elizabeth, daughter of George and Ann Russell, aged 18
years, 4 months and 5 days.

STELWAGON—At Yorkers, N. Y., on Sunday, April 6, in the
17th year of her age, Caroline Amelia, daughter of Mr. John
D. Stelwagon.

D. Steiwagon, STRINGHAM-On Sunday morning, April 6, aged 3 month and 8 days, George Franklin, the son of Sarah Elizabeth an

William Stringham.

SANDFORD—In this city, on Mouday, April 7, Frances, daughter of Peleg B, and Kerish Sandford, agod 4 weeks and 1 day. ter of Peleg B, and Keriah Sandford, agod 4 weeks and I day, SHEA-At Fortham, on Monday, April 7, at 85 o'clock p. M. Joseph Shea, News Agent, in the floth year of his age.

The triends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at I o'clock p. m., from his late residence at Fordham, opposite the Depot.

TALLMAN—At Newburgh, Orange County, on Monday, April 7, of consumption, Harman Tallman of New-York City, aged 39 years.

7. of consumption, Harman Taiman of New Fore City, ages. Sy years.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, April 9, at 2 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. horton, New burgh.
TOBIAS—On Tuesday, April 8, Silas Tobias of the city of New York.

Tork, seed be seens.
The triends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his fungral at his late residence, No. 615.
Fourth effect hear avenue C. on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2. m. His remains will be carried to Greenwood Cemetery.

for interment.

WitiGINS—On Monday morning, April 7, in the 19th year of
her age, Elica Elica, canalter of James Wiggins.

The friends of the family are respectfully lavited to attend her
funeral to day, the 9th inst, at 11 a. m., from the residence of
her father, No. 61 North Moore street;

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. Sales at the Stock Exchange APRIL 8.



20 Harlem Hallroad 19- 100 do ... 257 75, 25 Harlem Hallroad 19- 100 do ... 257 75, 06 Ctun, Coal Cc ... 25 55 Third Avenue R. R., 55 60 Flor and Keyp't Joint. 100 Cler and Pittsby'g, R. 6. 50 N, Y. Cen, R. R. 500 91; 25 Ch. and R. L. R. R. opg 91 TUESDAY, April 8-P. M. The Stock market was moderately active and irregular. The changes, however, were not material.

The tendency of priors was downward, with some recovery of firmness at the Second Board. There was no special reason for the heaviness of prices unless it was the vague uneasiness in regard to the Money market, and the apprehension that the expansion of loans may produce a reaction. There is still a lack of outside orders as general business is active and parties who usually dabble a little in Wall stret with their surplus tunds are more legitimately engaged Frie closed at 56]; Reading, 91]; Central, 91; Har-lem, 19], &c. The passage of the Bridge bill at Albany had no effect upon the two stocks most deeply interested. The improvement expected had been articipated. In Western Shares the market is rather active, but the late advance is searcely sustained. Nicaragua was 131 bid, but there were no sales. In Railroad Bonds there was a moderate business at lower prices. Illinois Central Bonds declined to 86; Eries, 1875, 90]. The transactions in State Stocks are considerable and at about previous rates. The short sales of the last few days have been large.

The business in foreign exchange for the Boston steamer has not been large, and the market closes heavy for Sterling and Continental bills. Bankers' Sterling sold at 91 397, although the leading drawers asked 21 P cent. Good commercial signatures sold at 9 P cent, and with bills lading at 8] 28] P cent. France, 5,291@5,18]. Other Continental bills were very heavy.

Freights are dull. To Liverpool, 45,000 bushels Grain were taken at 6d. in bulk, and 61 3 5 1d. in ship's bags; 3,000 3 4,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d.; 500 boxes Bacen at 25s., and some Cotton at 3.16 3 1d. To London, 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 3s. To Antwerp, 30,000 bush. Rye, part at 10id , and some Cotton at id. In

charters there is nothing of moment doing

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Paid, 844 603 69; received, \$106,756 05; balance, \$7,579, 069 28; paid for Assay Office, 30,215 66; paid on disburning checks, \$45,480 07.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made

Adrien H. Muller will hold his weekly sale of Stocks to morrow, at 121 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A few mere subscriptions have been added to day to the list of the Five P cent City Stocks for the Central Park, amounting in all to \$53,000, and other parties have taken the amount awarded to them as damages by the Commissioners of the Park. The Six F cents were all taken at par and a small premium, and Mr. John Thompson is retailing the amount taken by him at a commission on the price paid. We pre-sume this security will be a favorite with Savings and

abundantly safe as an investment. The American Exchange Bank has purchased the property on the north-east corner of Broadway and Cedar street, and will erect a banking-house for their use within a year or two. Their present rooms is Wall street are too small to accommodate their repidly enlarging business. This will make three banking-houses on the east side of Broadway between Liberty street and Wall street. The terms of the purchase we did not learn.

Two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, principal

Trust Companies, as paying a large interest and being

and interest, of the Mobile City Bonds, issued in aid of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, becoming due on the 1st inst., were paid on that day at the Bank of Mobile.

The reports of the business of the Western roads, new that the severe weather is over and business men begin to move, ace coming in very favorably. A dispatch from Milwaukee to-day gives the earnings of the first week in April on the Wisconsin Lake Shore Road at \$5,000, which indicates \$25,000 for the month, an excess over the estimates of the Managers. From Cleveland we learn that on cheec days of last week the number of passengers over the Cleveland and Toledo Road was 6,590, and the freight 2,000 tuns. This indicates an carning of about \$21,000 for the three days, equal to over \$160,000 for the mosth, although this cannot be calculated upon. We hear that two trains only upon this road one day hast week made up 23 full passengers-care. The Sanducky Register says:

"The Sandusky division of the Cleveland and To-

ledo Road is doing an enormous passenger business at this time. Yesterday two trains passed west number-ng in all 21 passenger-cars, fully loaded, and five cars of bargage and express—26 cars in all. Going cast hot travel is also heavy."

The carnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad

for the last week of March were over \$33,000, but in the early part of the month the business was much interrupted. The earnings of the Southern Michigan for March were about \$200,000, showing but little charge from last year. The earnings of the Illinois

Central Road have been as follows:

1855.

January #30,28010

P-bruary 99,324 40

Merch 92,622 55 \$134,044 70 118,9-7 10 137,400 00 showing an increase of nearly 100 V cent. If this

should continue during the year, the aggregate would reach about \$2,900,000.

The Illinoi- Central Railroad Company's Land sales

thus far in 1856 have been:
Prior to March 1, 16 440, 40 acres. \$251,015 55
Month of March, 26,809,14 acres. 327,351 54 The sales in 1835 were: Old Superiber" upon the subject of the action of

the Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road, but we cannot see in it any valid defense of

the bad faith exhibited by them. It is, however,

proper that both sides should be heard. The business of the Clearing House was \$21,556,000. The Supreme Court of the United States decided today the Tare case of the State Bank of Ohio against that State. This was justly considered a very important case, and probably involves also the matter in dis pute for the last year or two between the Ohio Trust Company and the State.

Only \$200,000 in gold were sent to Boston to day for the steamer. It went forward for account of Mr. Belment.

A new Fire Insurance Company called the "New World," is being organized.

Mr. David White of Madison, Ind., a very extensive pork packer, has been obliged to suspend payment by reseen of the failure of a provision house in this city. The liabilities must be large. Mr. White was one of the largest packers in Indiana.

Early to day there was an active demand for money, with considerable calling of loans. Later in the day the market was easier, and the supply sufficient on call for all wants. Paper is in good demand at 5 2 2 2 cent for first-class.

The French Government, we understand, have issued issued a circular appounding that after the 15th July next the usual bounty allowed upon the export of manufactured goods will be materially reduced to a merely nominal figure. This announcement has caused some apprehension that the imports of French goods into this country will be largely increased in order to take advantage of these bounties; but we believe that the only effect will be to bring in the usual Fall importations earlier than usual. Some French houses ave made arrangements to export from France early in July the goods which otherwise might have been exported a few weeks later, but we cannot learn that the orders have been increased. These bounties of a to 10 P cent were established many years ago when

rates on time bills. After deliberation the following were agreed upon: On bills within the State-Maxin um, | P cent and interest, without regard to tip e. On bills in New-Orleans and Mobile maturing between the 1st of November and the 1st of Jane-Maximum, 1 P cent and interest; and on these ma-turing between the 1st of June and the 1st of November-Maximum, 1; P cent and interest. On bills on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston-Meximum, | P cent and interest.

Money is more in demand at Philadelphia and Bos on and rates of interest are unchanged.

Kennedy & Hedden have published (in advance of the State Printer) an abstract of the Annual Report of the Joint Stock Fire Insurance Companies of this State to the Controller. Copies may be obtained, without charge, upon application at their office. There are in

P cent. 1,338,837 16
Total an ount of property covered-by insuranca... 509,776,254 35
In the absence of any activity in the foreign demand and with free supplies Flour has a downward tendeacy. The Erie road brought in 3,000 bbls. to-day. The lower grades show a decline of 12 c. P bbl. State branes are selling at \$6 371 2 \$6 75. Southern brands are also heavy at \$7 871 28 75. There is more activity in Wheat but at lower prices. Red Southern sold at \$1 67, red Western at \$1 63 and white Canadian at \$1 874 Rye is easier, and 14,000 bush, sold at 98 # 100c. Corn is lower and the market is well supplied; sales Southern Mixed at 60 9620. Prime Pork is steady, but Mess is dull and lower. Buff is heavy. Bacon is in good demand. Cut Meats are heavy and dull. Greeeries are only in moderate demand and prices are steady. The Tea sale to-day was well attended and the fine grades of Green went off at full prices. The sales of Cotton are 2,000 bales and market fully sustained. The Circular of Mr.

and market fully sustained. The Circular of Mr. Wrig't for the steamer says:

Netwithstanding the dull accounts as advised per Atlantic, and the decline by the Asia and the almost certainty of a forther decline from Liverpool by the next two timeral steamers, the Cotton market in the city has been active with a steady advance in price, mark at the close I am compelled to faise the quotations in it. P ho in those of list week. The buying has been set export to Liverpool and to the Continent of Europe, with some parcels for specification on the spot.

Spinners have not raken man h. The saids for the week I estimate at 9,100 hales, the may hat closing sirally and with an upward tendency at the quotations samewed. The clearances for the week have been: To Liverpool, 22.99, Hamburg, 1,163; Botterdam, 282; Autworp, 1,637; Bramen, 181. Total, 3,218 beles.

Corron in Transitu has been in fair demand at a slight improvement in price. The sairs amount to 3,000 beles on the basis of 83 for Ordinary; 15,436; for Good ordinary; 19,439; for Low Middling; and 35 for Middling, Orleans and Mobile, with freight at 16. Sonis few lots Tipland have been seld at 95 for Middling, with freight at id. 49 D. The scenner from New-Orleans on Friday last brough fresh samples, but the Cotton having cost more, and a higher rate of freight paid, holders are unable to sell without low, and are consequently not offering.

Southern Markets for the week under review, have all been very active at advancing prices. By telegraph, we have particulars, if a week's later business, which shows undimplished haying and there saing confidence, not only in the manimeanne of last week's quotations, but in a further advance.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton ince the last of September last, as compared with the previous three systems. 1854: 1855. 1854. 1853.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton ince the lat of September last, as compared with the previous three years 1856s 1855s 1855s 1854s 1855s 185

The circular of Messrs. Neill Brothers says The circular of Measurs, Neili Dioliters 8032; In the receipts of Cotton there is no new feature this week. At New-Orleans they are stendily supported, more coming from the Red River than any other source. The failing off proceeds republic at Mobile, the telegraph showing only 5,500 bales received in the week. Thus for the past seven weeks the Mobile review to I have been as follows: February 22, 16,000; February 19, 161; March 7, 26,100; March 14, 21,000; March 21, 18,000; Ma ch 22, 8,640, April 5, 5,560.

Ma ch 22.5,600; April 5, 5,500.

At Savannah for the same seven weeks they have been as follows: 16.00; 12.00; 7,000; 9,000; 6,000.

And at Charleston: 16.00; 22.00; 21.000; 20.000; 14.000; 10.00; 15.00. At Charleston Phere'sre, the decline has been of by ara nat, while its rapidity at Mobile and Savannah is quite remarkable and can only be sufficiently accounted for by exhaustion of the true.

n meskable and can only be sufficiently accounted for a very fair ten of the crop.

Expoxys.—The exports have been supported to a very fair extent this week, amounting to \$5,000 bales, of which \$5,900 to Great Britain, 11,500 to France, and 17,000 to the Courinema and other foreign ports; while the American spinners have taken 25,000 bales. We last week drew attention to the difficulty there would be in supplying Great Britain with an amount of cotton at all adequate to her increased on sumption or her fair proportion of the town. To give her 54! We cut there average poportion of the towal) of a crop of 3,500,000 bales, there would yet have to be shipped 725,900 bales for the remainder of the season, against 105,000 bales same time last year, 547,900 the year before and 506,000 on 'M. We cannot see where this year before and 506,000 on 'M. We cannot see where this year before and 556,000 on 'M. We cannot see where this an ount is to come from, as with the above estimate of crop there are out of the come from, as with the above estimate of crop there is only 39,400 belies more to come in, out of which and the stock on hand An erican spinners you want 20,500 blacks, while operating the contract continue such free buyers, that it is generally thought their total shipments will run up to 938,000 or (i.e., (i.e. bates for the season, if not checked by an urreasonable

of price.

The solvices of a dull and declining market at Liver
much: by the last three steamers, have failed to exert the Paters—The satvices of a doll and accounting mass as a representation of the processing processing the processing the processing processing the processing processing the processing proces

tors, the deare tenns present cop in view.

From The Philadelphia Ledger, April 3.

The proposition to sell the main line of our Public Works is exciting considerable feeling, and so far as we can judge of public sentiment on the subject throughout the Commonwealth, it is daily more and more in opposition to a sale to any parties at anything like the price mentioned, namely, \$7,500,000. Indeed, the feeling is manifestly in favor of the State's retaining them in her own control.

The Reading Coal trade is steadily on the increase, but is not yet, we are assured, at all equal to the ca-

but is not yet, we are assured, at all equal to the ca-pacity of the road, or the business likely to be done over it as soon as the trade is fairly underway at Rich-mond. There is some difficulty on the line of the Schuylkill Canal with the boatmen as to the rate of

it is hoped this difference may be soon arranged. It is hoped this difference may be soon arranged, for the public and the coal trade will be better served with both those avenues in active use. But should there be any material interruption on the canal from any cause, then the increased facilities of cars and notive power become doubly important. The business of the road promises well. There were brought d wn for the week ending on Thursday last 41,609 tuns, and for the year to that date, 415,461 tuns, as ainst 508,752 tuns to same time last year. There is a good demand for coal in all the Eastern ports, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal being in full operation after to-day, the greater activity in the trade is locked for.

THE CLEVELAND, GOLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The action of the President and Directors of

he Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Rallroad in

lation to the payment of the semi-annual interest on he Columbus, Pique and Indiana Railroad bonds guaranteed by them seems to meet with severe anmadversions. Only one reply, so far, has appeared a their defense. Let a stockholder present a points: 1. The President and Directors are placed in points: 1. The President and Directors are placed in a legal position that forbids their doing otherwise. 2. The stockholders have rights, and if the Directors lave transcended their power, as is admitted by the terms of their charter, why should the former suffer by it? The assent of the stockholders was never obtained to the amount of two thirds of the stock, and of the bare majority of votes given at the meeting a large amount may have been east by proxy—and that of the andersigned was given without the suspicion of such a measure being contemplated. Nothing of the kind was intimated in the notice that called the meeting at Cleveland.

3. Said bonds were hawked about This fact was enough to awaken suspicion. When the foreign trade of France required stimulating, and have been since continued. The Government has row decided that this foreing process is no longer needed, the trade of France being thoroughly established and rapidly enlarging, and have decided to abolish, on the 15th July next, these Governmental inducements to exports.

A Convention of Bank Officers was held in Louisville last week, at which all the Banks in the State were represented, for the purpose of fixing uniform